



ZADANIA Z STL

Exercise 1:

1. Create `std::array` with size 10.
2. Fill it with number 5.
3. Assign to the 4th element value 3.
4. Create another array of the same size.
5. Swap arrays.
6. Print both – one array in one line.

Exercise 2:

1. Create a vector with following values { 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 }.
2. Erase the first value.
3. Add 5 at the end.
4. Create 12 in the vector at the beginning (emplace).
5. Print vector size and `max_size`.
6. Print vector.
7. Clear vector.
8. Print size.

Exercise 3:

1. Create an empty vector.
2. Print size and capacity.
3. Resize vector to size 10 and fill it with 5.
4. Print size and capacity.
5. Reserve space for 20 elements.
6. Print size and capacity.
7. Shrink to fit.
8. Print size and capacity.

Exercise 4:

1. Create an empty list.
2. Fill it with numbers from 1 to 1'000'000.
3. Measure time of execution (time ./a.out in terminal)
4. Print value of the element with index 500'000
5. Measure time of execution
6. Replace list with vector
7. Measure time of execution

Exercise 5:

1. Create a map of integers to strings with content:
{1 → 'one', 2 → 'two', 3 → 'thr', 4 → 'four', 5 → 'five'}
2. Add a new pair: 3 → 'three'
3. Erase element with key 5.
4. Print how many values exist for all keys
5. Find element with key 4 and print its key and value.

Exercise 6:

1. Create `std::forward_list` with some data (integers) at least 7.
2. Get two iterators with global functions `begin()`, `end()`.
3. Print size of the list
4. Get an iterator to the 5th element and print its value.
5. Print `distance()` from beginning to this iterator.

Exercise 7:

1. Use `std::bind` to create a functor that multiplies given value by 5 (use `std::multiplies`).
 2. Print the result of this functor with 11 as an argument.
 3. Replace `std::bind` with a lambda function
- REMARK: in this task use `std::function` instead of `auto`.



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Exercise 8:

1. Create `std::array` of 6 doubles with the following elements:
{5.0, 4.0, -1.4, 7.9, -8.22, 0.4}
2. Sort elements of the array using `std::sort` and provide functor, that sorts by absolute values (`std::abs`)
3. Change functor object to lambda function.

Exercise 9:

Write function *is_palindrome* that will check if given `std::string` is a palindrome or not. Use `std::mismatch()`.

Exercise 10:

1. Use iterators to initialize `std::vector` with some values (some should occur more than once).
2. Sort the container.
3. Print the container (using iterator + `std::copy`).
4. Make the container unique.
5. Print the container.
6. Reverse the container.
7. Print the container.

Exercise 11:

1. Create empty `std::deque` for int values.
2. Generate 14 values using `std::back_inserter` and `std::generate_n` with `rand()` but limited to 7 (use `std::modulus`).
3. Sort values and print.
4. Leave only unique values in the container and print them.
5. Rotate them around the middle element and print result.

Exercise 12.A (in groups):

Cryptographic application.

Requirements:

1. Substitution ciphering (map letter -> cipher)
2. Encryption and decryption
3. Cypher is generated randomly
4. Input data: cin and/or file
5. Output data: cout and/or file

Exercise 12.B (in groups):

Divisors Finder

Requirements:

1. Generate N random values (int numbers from 0 to M)
2. Generate all prime numbers from 0 to M
3. Create a map Prime -> Values, where Prime is a divisor of Value. (eg. 3 -> [6,9] where 6,9 are generated random numbers)
4. Input data: N, M (from cin)